

HOOPER BACKS VEECK 20

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5.—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, thoroughly agrees with Bill Veeck in his suggestion that baseball bonuses be curtailed and a common pool be formed for drafting young talent.

Hoover, who is at nearby La Jolla for his annual physical check-up, believes that Veeck's recent articles, "I Know Who's Killing Baseball," which were published in The Hearst Newspapers, were constructive, particularly concerning the bonus and common draft.

"It makes good sound sense to me," Hoover said, "for all of the major league clubs to pool their resources and have their scouts recommend young baseball talent for a common draft."

"Competition—fair, open and vigorous—is the backbone of our American system. It is what we call free enterprise, and there should be no place for monopoly in sports, any more than any other business."

Olson _____
Belmont _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American 20
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date AUG 5 1958

PERS. FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 15, 1958

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: BIWEEKLY SALARY CHECKS OF
DIRECTOR AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Clayton _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Public Law 85-462, approved 6/20/58, providing increases in pay for all employees paid under the Classification Act contained a new pay computation formula for obtaining the hourly, daily, weekly, biweekly, and other rates for all employees in the Federal Government, except the heads of agencies, elected officials, Federal Judges, and certain other specific employees. The new formula provides for first computing the hourly pay by dividing the annual salary rate by 2080 hours (260 pay days in year multiplied by 8 hours) and multiplying the hourly rate thus obtained by 8, 40, or 80 as the case may be to get the daily, weekly, or biweekly pay. In addition, any fraction of a cent in any computation is converted to a whole cent. The old formula provided for obtaining the biweekly rate by dividing the annual rate by 26 pay periods; the biweekly rate divided by 80, adjusted to the nearest cent provided the hourly rate, and the daily rate was obtained by multiplying the hourly rate by 8.

The new formula simplifies many pay computations, however, in many instances it results in employees receiving in a year slightly more than the annual rates of pay. This matter has been discussed with officials in the office of the General Counsel, GAO, who advised that such higher payments are legal. The new pay formula was recommended to Congress by that office, with the full knowledge it would result in such higher payments in some instances; estimated total yearly payments in excess of annual rates for entire Government approximately \$4,500,000; GAO felt additional cost would be more than offset by savings through simplification of pay computations; bulk of excess payments caused by the conversion of fractional cents to whole cents.

For information purposes the effect of the new pay computation formula may be seen in the biweekly salary payments for the Director and the Associate Director under the old and new formulae, as shown in attached tabulations.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. Submitted only for informational purposes. 148

Enclosure

W. J. Williams
 (9)

DIRECTOR

	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Difference</u>
<u>Gross Biweekly Pay</u> (before deductions)	\$846.15	\$846.40 (✓)	\$0.25
(Note: Total annual payments for 26 pay periods)	(\$21,999.90)	(\$22,006.40) (✓)	(\$6.50)
<u>Deductions:</u>			
1 - Retirement	\$55.00	\$55.02	\$0.02
2 - Federal Income Tax	306.13	306.13	--
3 - D. C. Income Tax	26.54	26.54	--
4 - Insurance	5.00	5.00	--
Total Deductions	<u>\$392.67</u>	<u>\$392.69</u> (✓)	<u>\$0.02</u>
Net Biweekly Pay	<u>\$453.48</u>	<u>\$453.71</u> (✓)	<u>\$0.23</u>

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Difference</u>
<u>Gross Biweekly Pay</u> (before deductions)	\$769.23	\$769.60 (✓)	\$0.37
(Note: Total annual payments for 26 pay periods)	(\$19,999.98)	(\$20,009.60) (✓)	(\$9.62)
<u>Deductions:</u>			
1 - Retirement	\$50.00	\$50.02 (✓)	\$0.02
2 - Federal Income Tax	271.36	271.36	--
3 - D. C. Income Tax	23.67	23.67	--
4 - Insurance	5.00	5.00	--
Total Deductions	<u>\$350.03</u>	<u>\$350.05</u> (✓)	<u>\$0.02</u>
Net Biweekly Pay	<u>\$419.20</u>	<u>\$419.55</u> (✓)	<u>\$0.35</u>

64-501-355

How I got my first job—II

Law enforcement offers graduate great challenge

The choice of a first job may change one's life. As millions of young Americans make the decision, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, tells of the challenge of law enforcement as a career.

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER, director of the FBI
WASHINGTON, June 17—(NANA)—Would I advise you to enter law enforcement on the basis of my experience?

Well, in my case circumstances dictated the primary decision which led from a clerical job in the Library of Congress and night school at the George Washington University to law degrees and a job in the United States Department of Justice.

I ~~have~~ not regretted one step of the route.

Today, law enforcement offers a whole new field for educated men. The profession, recently created, has only to be developed and perfected. No area of work, in my opinion, offers greater opportunity to the college graduate for a career of public service.

The crime problem today is a frightening one. Estimates of the number of offenses known to police in 1957 totaled 2,793,400. This total is 9.1 per cent above the total of 1956, and it is 23.9 per cent over an average of the previous five years. The challenge inherent in these figures is obvious.

Second of 12 articles.

Our profession is young and vigorous. It is also demanding. It is shouting for youth, capacity, integrity. It offers opportunities in the field of administration and in specialized technical areas. Fingerprint identification, laboratory work and photography are among these.

There have been recent great strides in advancing law enforcement as a career service. Much is yet to be desired, but growing public understanding is resulting in improvements all along the line.

This includes facilities, equipment, salaries, retirement and job security. With regard to this last, there is growing sentiment that accountability be based on performance and not political whim.

Law enforcement is no easy career and no honest man has grown wealthy in the profession. The compensations may seem intangible but I have found them worth striving for. I know of no profession which offers a greater challenge to intelligence and integrity.

Law enforcement awaits your contribution.



J. EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

file
✓

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama
June 17, 1958
Red Star Final

67

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6-20-58

I certify that I have ~~received~~ the following Government property for official use:
returned

Inspector's Manual #1
Manual of Technical Equipment #1

READ

The Government property which you hereby acknowledge is charged to you and you are responsible for taking care of it and returning it when its use has been completed. DO NOT MARK OR WRITE ON IT OR MUTILATE IT IN ANY WAY.

Very truly yours,

(Written
Signature)

(Typed
Signature)

J. Edgar Hoover
J. Edgar Hoover

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: June 18, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON DIRECTOR
IN THE ~~INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK~~
AND STATESMEN'S WHO'S WHO

We have received a form letter from L. G. Pine, Editor of The International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who attaching a proof of the Director's biographical entry scheduled to appear in the 1959 Edition of this publication. In the past, as far as the Director's honors are concerned, we have listed only the honorary degrees which Mr. Hoover has received, the Medal of Merit - 1946 and the Honorary K. B. E. (United Kingdom) - 1947 in this particular biographical entry. We have also listed the Director's book, "Persons in Hiding." Suttler feels we should at this time add the Director's new book, "Masters of Deceit," as well as the two outstanding honors Mr. Hoover has received this year, namely, the "President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service," 1958, and the "Great Living Americans" award given by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1958.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this change be approved and the attached letter be sent to Editor L. G. Pine.

Enclosure

sent 6-19-58

BMS:bs
(2)

Q-1244-4210-17
REC-90

JUN 27 1958

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-90
JUN 27 1958

C. 14

PK

Free

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Clayton _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

J. Edgar Hoover

(Signature)

KEEP THE SPOTLIGHT ON

In a filmed TV interview Sunday with Rep. Keating (R-N. Y.), FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover reported that his agency has 90 wiretap operations around the country, keeping tabs on Communists and fellow travelers — an item which we trust will cause a lot of Reds to lose a lot of sleep.

Why Shield Criminals?

Mr. Hoover also paid his disrespects to people who think juvenile delinquents' names should be kept out of the papers because of their youth.

The no-publicity philosophy bypasses the fact that most delinquents are not innocent, mixed-up children, but tough, usually cop-hating criminals. Publicity is one of the better medicines for these creatures, regardless of age, and let's just keep the spotlight turned on them.

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News 29
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

TRANS FILED

Date MAY 20 1958

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-21-58

I certify that I have ~~received~~ the following Government property for official use:
returned

Special Transportation Pass #1

FILE

3-M

PER *mk*

READ

The Government property which you hereby acknowledge is charged to you and you are responsible for taking care of it and returning it when its use has been completed. DO NOT MARK OR WRITE ON IT OR MUTILATE IT IN ANY WAY.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

3-14-58

I certify that I have ~~received~~ the following Government property for official use:
returned

Manual of Rules and Regulations #1

Manual of Instructions #1

FILE

3-M

PER de

READ

The Government property which you hereby acknowledge
is charged to you and you are responsible for taking care
of it and returning it when its use has been completed.
DO NOT MARK OR WRITE ON IT OR MUTILATE IT IN
ANY WAY.

Very truly yours,

(Written
Signature)

J. Edgar Hoover

(Typed
Signature)

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2-24-58

I certify that I have received the following Government property for official use:
returned

FBI Handbook /1

READ

The Government property which you hereby acknowledge
is charged to you and you are responsible for taking care
of it and returning it when its use has been completed.
DO NOT MARK OR WRITE ON IT OR MUTILATE IT IN
ANY WAY.

FILE

3-M

PER da

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
J. Edgar Hoover
Director

April 8, 1958

Mr. Wheeler Sammons, Jr.
Publisher
Who's Who in the South and Southwest
Margals Publications Building
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Mr. Sammons:

Enclosed you will find the proof of my biographical sketch which you intend to publish in your forthcoming volume of Who's Who in the South and Southwest. The following changes are suggested:

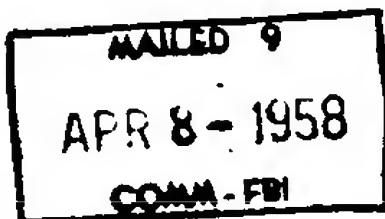
1. Thirteenth line from the bottom after the words, "Member Nat. Court of Honor," add the words, "Honorary Member, National Council," Boy Scouts of America.
2. Fourth line from the bottom before the word, "Author;" add the following: "Recipient of President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, 1958."
3. Third line from the bottom after the words, "in Hiding, 1938;" add "Masters of Deceit, 1958;"

I am also enclosing an extra thin white copy of this letter for inclusion in your "Who's Who in America" file. You will also find enclosed two copies of my biographical sketch dated February 10, 1958, one copy for Who's Who in the South and Southwest and the other copy for "Who's Who in America." This is in accord with the suggestion contained in your letter enclosed with the proof copy of my biographical sketch.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



REC- 13

EX. 134

Enclosures (3) NOTE: See Jones to Nease memodated 4-3-58 re: suggested

BMS:sak "Who's Who in the South and Southwest." BMS:sak

ADDITIONAL NEW DATA FOR COMPLETING BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

Data heretofore made available should BE REPEATED below.
(Such data is on file for use in the compilation of the next "Who's Who").

For the purpose of bringing to the attention of the Editors, Marquis-Who's Who, Inc., Marquis Publications Building, Chicago 11, Illinois, U.S.A., whether or not changes or additions are indicated, as the accuracy of the necessary file alphabetization depends on each numbered file-sheet being in hand.

WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

IMPORTANT. This proof of a recent printing of your "Who's Who" sketch is placed here entirely for the compilers' convenience, and also yours in avoiding duplicating information in it among the additional new data you note to the left. Changes, corrections and/or revisions to which you have heretofore called attention should now BE AGAIN NOTED ON THIS SHEET, and address corrections should be noted at the bottom of the sheet.

Special Form (Who's Who Biographies) for the File
collected for Use by the Compilers

HOOVER, J(ohn) Edgar, dir. F.B.I.; b Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1895; son of Dierksen H. and Annie M. (Schmitt) H.; LL.B., George Washington U., 1916, LL.M., 1917, LL.D., 1935; LL.D., Pa. Mil. Coll., N.Y. U., 1920, Westminster Coll., 1937, Ohio Baptist U., 1938, Georgetown U., 1938, Drake Univ., 1940, Notre Dame Univ., and St. John's Univ., Law Sch., 1942, Rutgers U., Univ. of Ark., 1943, Nelson Hall Coll. and Holy Cross Coll., 1944, Marquette U., 1945, D. Sc., Kalamazoo Coll., 1947, D. C. L., University of the South, 1941, Pace College, 1945; Member bar of District Court of United States for D.C., U.S. Court of Claims, U.S. Supreme Ct. Entered Dept. of Justice, 1917; asst. asst. to city, gen. of U.S., 1918-21; asst. dir. Bur. of Investigation, 1921-26; dir. Federal Bur. of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice since 1935. Trustee George Washington U.; elected mem. and hd. of Boys Club of America, 1940. Member Nat. Court of Honor, Rev. Brethren of Am.; mem. nat. advisory council (Nat. Board of Am. Life member International Assn. Chiefs of Police and has been many police, sheriff and other law enforcement men; mem. Kappa Alpha, Omega, Delta Kappa, Delta Theta Phi, Alpha Phi Omega, Beta Sigma Pi; has 150 mem. International Assn. for Identification, Chief Constabulary Assn. of Canada, Presby. Min. (32°), K.P., Shriner, Order of the Moose (active mem. grand council). Author: Persons in Hiding, 1936; articles in numerous mag., law revs. and police jour. Clubs: Columbia Country Office: F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice Bldg., Washington.

1 Essential corrections (please list even if already supplied for "Who's Who in America"):

2 Additional family, career and activity data (see C, overleaf):

3 Other additional new data, including non-optional (attach separate sheet if necessary):

4 Additional addresses (and corrections of those shown to the right if not already sent to the Editors — see "MARGUIN" below):

IMPORTANT: If the Marquis National Biographies Reference File does not include effective address information (preferably both home and business or professional), data cannot be sent for (1) the revisions necessary to the maintenance of the company and (2) the avoidance of transfer to the non-current classification. The address portion of the sketch posted above should therefore be carefully checked. Addressess may be withheld from publication on request to the Editors — if because of such a request an address is included in the sketch above, please note any address change directly under the last line of the sketch, adding "Not for publication" if it also is to be withheld from publication.

Copyright "Who's Who" Co., Inc.

The biography attached hereto, a Marquis-format composition is the property of, and is copyrighted by, Marquis-Who's Who Inc.

This material is to be used only for the purpose of completing the "Who's Who" sketch and is not to be distributed or otherwise used.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA

1898 - 60th Anniversary of WHO'S WHO - 1958

Dear "Who's Who" Biographee:

You are - as is every "Who's Who in America" biographee - automatically listed in our other standard biographical dictionaries, whenever location or vocation so suggests ...

the one currently in compilation is the new Sixth Edition of WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The reasons for this "dual listing" are given in detail in the enclosure entitled "The Whys and Wherefores of Listing 'Who's Who' Biographees in the Other Marquis Biographical Dictionaries."

is enclosure also explains why our editors not only utilize this necessary relisting as a convenient opportunity for "Who's Who" biographees to make available of-the-moment changes or corrections, but also to place on record - or, if they so desire, permanently in print - significant data which obviously could not be published continuously in "Who's Who" itself.

When a "Who's Who" biographee desires - and so requests - to have an appropriately detailed biography ... of the type referred to above ... of record in print for all time, we gladly cooperate additionally ... with the worthwhile objectives noted in the enclosure in mind ... by marking it in the sectional volume with a typographical symbol which will assure ultimate transfer of it, instead of the necessarily more condensed last-published "Who's Who" sketch, to a volume of "Who Was Who" in the Marquis Library of Continuous American Biography, which reaches back to Civil War days.

Our editors ... being in full agreement with the expert advice mentioned in the enclosure on making of record for all time personal data in connection with the obvious familial and successoral factors cited on the last page of this letter ...

are therefore glad indeed to cooperate with "Who's Who" biographees in expanding our biographical files - now, as the information on the last page suggests, probably the most extensive in the country -

and the printed record of soundly selected American biography available in libraries.

* * *

As a convenient means for noting data corrections or changes for the editors' attention, we send proofs of the last-published "Who's Who" sketches affected, when preparing new editions of the sectional and the functional dictionaries.

That I am now doing in respect to your "Who's Who" sketch and the new Sixth Edition of WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, now in compilation, as you are, according to our records, located within the latter's regional scope (the Southern and Southwestern states), or significantly otherwise identified with it.

Simply jot down any changes, corrections or essential additions beside the enclosed proof and mail it to our editors, as promptly as is convenient, in the accompanying no-postage-required envelope.

While, if you desire ... in view of the purposes I have mentioned ... to make permanently of record in print a more detailed biography than is appropriate under the current general reference requirements to which the scope of "Who's Who" is limited ... and to be typographically marked for eventual placement in the Marquis Library of American Biography ... use Sections 2 and 3 as provided on the enclosed Data Sheet for the additional information (attaching a separate sheet to it if need be), and returning it to us in the postpaid and self-addressed envelope.

* * *

I take it it goes without saying

- for we naturally wish all "Who's Who" biographees to have every advantage or priority we can legitimately offer in respect to any of our publications -

that we will be glad to service any bookings for WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST made by you at the same pre-publication subscription preferentials extended to its non-"Who's Who" biographees in reciprocation for their helpfulness in supplying original data.

The enclosed preferential subscription form is, in fact, the one they are sent, after thus assisting our editors, and you are welcome to use it to book


WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, (containing either the data corrections or changes you now send, or the more detailed biography to be typographically marked for final, permanent inclusion in the Marquis Library of Continuous American Biography).

Because of the current abnormal labor and material conditions, the press run for the new WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST is to be limited, as closely as practicable, to subscriptions in hand before publication, and known requirements of reference centers.

Therefore using the enclosed Southern and Southwestern biographees' form assures delivery even under this unusual production situation - since it automatically provides inclusion in the press run - quite aside from affording a considerable dollars-and-cents advantage.

For giving the editors the cooperation this letter requests, our thanks - "In Records That Defy the Tooth of Time" (see last page) will, I hope, suggest justification for asking it on the score of real mutuality of interest between you and them.

Sincerely yours,

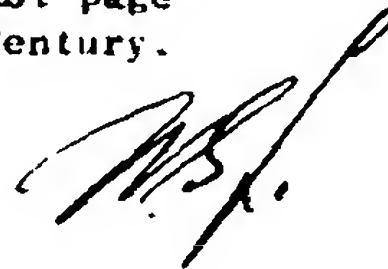


Wheeler Sammons, Jr.
Associate Publisher

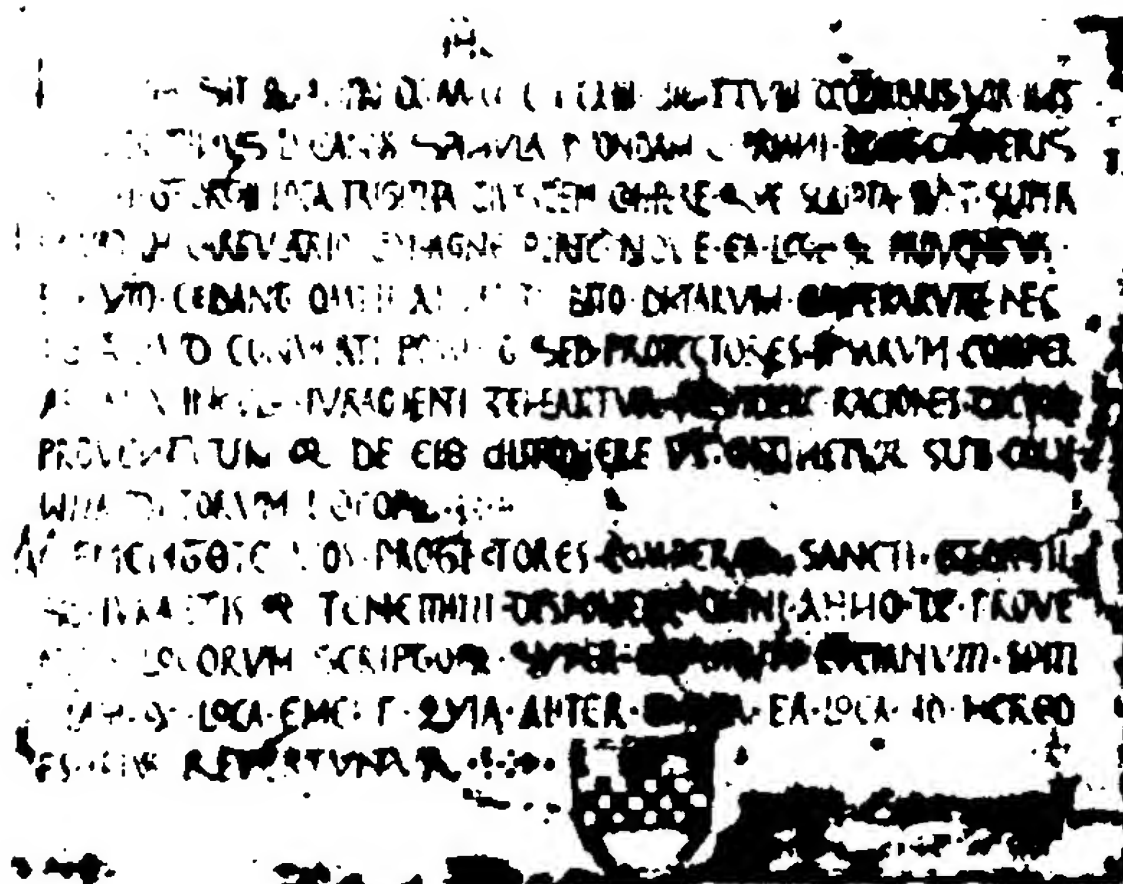
SW/PA

Four Enclosures

P. S. I've had this letter lithographed so that I could point up the worth of maintaining a biographical record by illustrating - on the last page - one in marble dating back to the 15th Century.



In records that defy the tooth of time. - EDWARD YOUNG



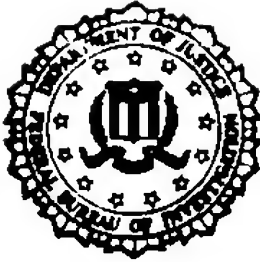
Until this and the nineteenth century, there were no adequate facilities for making soundly chosen biographical data permanently available for reference use. The life synopsis—on a marble slab—of Luciano Spinola reproduced to the left is, for example, intact after more than 500 years only because the room containing it happened to escape obliteration when the Banco San Giorgio in Genoa was bombed during World War II.

Today, using their carefully tested selective standards and the modern improvements in reproduction methods, Marquis editors continuously carry forward—from the Civil War period—a balanced coverage of the essential biographical data of Americans they have rated under realistic criteria, as in fact noteworthy. And a significant percentage of this capably selected store of life records becomes permanently available in print, shelved in many widely dispersed libraries.

The cost is not inconsiderable—it now approximates half a million dollars annually—and under present conditions is increasing abnormally. Yet this burden is obviously justified by the unique reference source made available for all time to the biographer, the historian, and the researcher; while the expense is entirely nominal to the individual biographer who voluntarily elects to participate, because of the overall worth of the objective or on the score of the many personal successional considerations attaching to perpetuating a biographical record "against the tooth of time"—or both.



Marquis biographical dictionaries provide a national store of biographical data recording the life records of American men and women which is unprecedented not only in point of scope, but as well because its value to reference users, researchers, historians and biographers is unique by reason of the fact that without exception those included in it have been selected under Marquis thoroughly tested standards for reflecting comparative objectivity to reference interest on meritorious scores.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	✓

April 2, 1958

Personal

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

*no reply
4/3*

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In case you have not yet seen it,
I am sure you will be interested in the
enclosed biographical sketch, prepared on
your life by the Associated Press and dated
April 1, 1958.

This sketch was made available by
John O. Rush, father-in-law of Newark
Assistant Special Agent in Charge William C.
Hinze, Jr. Mr. Rush is an employee of the
Western Newspaper Union.

Sincerely,

Bernard C. Brown
Bernard C. Brown
Special Agent in Charge

*I never thought I would
be alive to read my own
obituary.*

✓
RECEIVED

13

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BIOGRAPHICAL SERVICE

EDITORS: This biographical sketch is intended for your reference. Its purpose is twofold: (1) It provides material about the subject for connection with his current activities, and (2) the subject's life story is available in connection with his death. Inquiries should be addressed to the Biographical Editor, The Associated Press, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

SKETCH 4015

Issued April 1, 1958

J. EDGAR HOOVER

F.B.I. Director

Born January 1, 1895

[EDITORS: The following substitutes for Sketch 3580 issued March 1, 1950.]

(By The Associated Press)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, under J. Edgar Hoover, ended the era of notorious gangsterism and kidnaping in the United States during the 1930s, then threw its protecting arm about national security.

It captured Nazi spies during World War II and Communist spies in the cold war. It was the FBI that discovered that the secret of the atom bomb had been stolen and given to Russia. Evidence collected by this scientific crime detecting organization sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair for espionage and others to prison.

Blazing guns of college-educated Government agents brought death to one "public enemy" after another. Among these was John Dillinger, probably the most brazen outlaw since Jesse James. His killing was the FBI's first big triumph in its drive on killer-bank robbers who terrorized midwestern communities.

Among the many crimes attributed to Dillinger and his gang in their foray of less than a year were 10 murders.

Woman Betrayed Him

Dillinger was betrayed to the FBI by the "woman in red" who had gone to a Sunday night movie with him in 1934. Agents shot him to death in a Chicago alley while he was trying to draw a pistol.

Gangsters George "Baby Face" Nelson, Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd and "Ma" and Fred Barker were killed, and Alvin Karpis and George "Machine Gun" Kelly drew long prison sentences.

Nelson had killed three FBI agents before he in turn was killed by agents in a furious gun battle at Barrington, Ill. Floyd and the Barkers also had elected to shoot it out with agents rather than surrender.

The "G-men" proved they could outsmart and outfight "rats"—Hoover's term for criminals.

The FBI had an important part in solving the kidnap-murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., one of the most shocking crimes of all. It was the coordinator of all Federal investigative agencies that aided New Jersey officials. Bruno Richard Hauptmann was arrested as the abductor-killer and executed.

At Hauptmann's trial the public learned a lot about science in

crime detection as various wonders from the FBI laboratory were unfolded.

Before the 1930s ended, Hoover was able to say that not one organized crime gang was operating.

The FBI in War

Then came World War II and much greater responsibilities for the FBI. It put the heat on likely saboteurs so fast after Pearl Harbor that not a single case of foreign-directed sabotage occurred during the entire war. A great number of enemy aliens were jailed immediately.

Hoover's men also swooped down on enemy premises and seized secret arsenals, explosives and other materials. They recommended security measures for more than 2,000 war plants and captured a number of spies. Sometimes the enemy espionage agents were persuaded to doublecross Adolf Hitler.

In one such case, the FBI constructed a radio station that a German spy had been instructed to build on Long Island. For two years this man, working under strict surveillance, sent misleading information to Germany that the FBI supplied.

The FBI's most spectacular wartime feat was the capture of eight German spies and saboteurs who landed from submarines on the coasts of Florida and Long Island in 1942. All were seized within a few days after their landing.

Atomic Spying Discovered

Hoover personally assisted the Attorney General in their prosecution. Six were executed. The other two were spared that fate because they helped to prepare the case against their fellows. One was sentenced to life imprisonment and the other to 30 years. Both were deported to Germany after the war.

In the fall of 1944 two more landed from a German submarine on the coast of Maine and were caught almost at once. A military commission sentenced them to hang but the President commuted their punishment to life imprisonment.

With the spread of Russian communism after the war, the FBI was on its toes. It was information gained in its investigation of atomic spying to the Soviet Union that resulted in the 1950 arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British government's top atomic scientist.

Fuchs, a refugee from Nazi Germany, pleaded guilty to betraying his adopted country and was given the maximum sentence of 14 years' imprisonment in England.

He had worked during the war at Los Alamos, N.M., where the first atomic bomb was assembled, and at Harwell, the center of British atomic re-

search. A congressional committee rated him as the top spy in all history.

Others Rounded Up

Fuchs' arrest set off a hunt that sent the Rosenbergs to the chair and others to prison.

During the 1949 trial in New York of 11 top American communist leaders on charges advocating the violent overthrow of the Government, developed that FBI agents infiltrated into Communist Seven testified against defendants. They had been for long periods as double agents. Their testimony was a complete surprise.

Communists were left dark as to how many of their men were watching them from the inside.

Testifying before a congressional committee on occasion, Hoover declared Communist party in this country was a fifth column organized than were in Europe prior to war.

"Communism in reality is a political party," he said. "It is a way of life—an evil, malignant way of life. It is a condition akin to disease, spread like an epidemic, like an epidemic, quarantine necessary to keep it from spreading the nation."

Hoover gave a warning to communism in America. He made an appeal to Americans for alertness to the danger. In a 1958 book he wrote "Masters of Deceit."

Big Robbery Solved

The FBI also was connected with robberies of banks and insured funds, transportation



J. EDGAR HOOVER

(1954)

stolen automobiles across state lines and other crimes that violated federal laws.

In 1956 the FBI announced that the \$2,775,395.12 Brink's robbery in Easton had been solved after a six-year investigation. Eleven men were named by the FBI as participants. Of the loot, \$1,218,211.29 was in cash—the biggest cash haul in the nation's history.

In its crime laboratory, tiny scraps of evidence often were developed into irrefutable proof of guilt. But the FBI was interested also in clearing innocent persons, and its laboratory tests did that on numerous occasions.

There were some 150 million fingerprints in its files and the number increased daily. Police throughout the country sent fingerprints there for recording and for identification. Those in the civil identification section were used to identify bodies of unknown persons, victims of amnesia and the like.

FBI, Hoover Synonymous

To the general public, the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover were synonymous. It was he who raised it from a hack-ridden Government bureau to the nation's top law enforcement agency. The road wasn't easy and criticism was plentiful. Politicians went after his scalp. Sections of the press sometimes were critical, and so, too, were some judges.

But whatever the criticism, Hoover seemed always to emerge unscathed. He served under five Presidents and a dozen Attorney Generals. Many awards went to him for public service.

These included the President's award for "exceptionally meritorious civilian service" to the Government that President Dwight D. Eisenhower bestowed on him in 1956. The accompanying citation said his "brilliant leadership has contributed immeasurably to the preservation and strength of the Nation, its Constitution and laws."

President Harry S. Truman personally presented the Medal for Merit to Hoover. The citation with it said:

"Under his able leadership, the Federal Bureau of Investigation not only has become a powerful instrument of law enforcement in peacetime, but throughout the war years safeguarded the internal security of the United States, rendering ineffective espionage and preventing sabotage."

Turned Down Lucrative Offers

After the war, King George VI appointed Hoover an honorary Knight Commander of the civil division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. That was in recognition of his "outstanding contribution to the Allied victory in the field of intelligence and security."

In 1954 Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. awarded

Hoover a Certificate of Merit in recognition of his 30 years' service as FBI director. That same year, for "outstanding service to his country," he received the Cardinal Gibbons Medal from the National Alumni Association of the Catholic University of America.

Hoover was the recipient of many other awards—honorary degrees, gold medals, citations and plaques. The work of the FBI was the subject of a book, movie scenarios and radio programs.

There were offers of higher-paying positions, too. As FBI director Hoover's salary was \$22,000 a year.

It was reported in 1951 that he had been offered the post of commissioner of baseball, which carried a \$75,000 annual salary. Two years later he turned down an offer of \$100,000 a year for 10 years to become head of the International Boxing Club. New York City invited him in 1955 to be police commissioner at \$25,000. He declined.

When Hoover took charge of the FBI as director in 1924, it was a sickly, inept, politics-ridden agency. The agents couldn't carry weapons. Having no automobiles, they traveled by street car. Their chief aims were to catch white slavers, automobile thieves who crossed state lines and violators of the anti-trust and bankruptcy laws.

He Revitalized Agency

Hoover took that unpromising outfit and molded it into a model for law enforcement agencies not only in the United States but abroad. He created methods, systems and institutions which reformed and revitalized all forms of police work.

Political patronage was abolished. High standards for FBI agents were set up, both physical and educational. They had to be lawyers or accountants and were required to have ability and aggressiveness. They had to keep fit and keep their shooting eye sharpened through constant practice.

The director established the FBI National Academy for training selected law enforcement officers in scientific law enforcement. He constantly warned them against using third degree or other illegal methods of getting evidence. "The test tube is mightier than the rubber hose," he observed.

Hoover started from scratch and built up the valuable fingerprint file.

The National Crime Laboratory, another Hoover creation, worked magic with scraps of evidence.

Increased Authority Given

The vast FBI facilities were available to all law enforcement agencies. Its National Academy, for instance, conducted several courses a year for police officers from all parts of the United States. The fingerprint file served

as a clearing house for all departments.

Hoover did not bring about overnight. For a decade after he became director, his agency could do to fight the growing scourge of gangsters because of its jurisdiction.

The Lindbergh baby kidnapping in 1932 brought demand for the Federal Government to come a gang-buster. That was followed by many kidnappings. Congress passed the Lindbergh Law that gave the FBI jurisdiction in such cases.

After the Lindbergh case, Congress gave the FBI increased authority. In 1934, it empowered the agency to act against robbers of national banks, against all types of illicit interstate transportation and against major crimes of almost every kind.

Soon the FBI was charged with enforcing more than 20 Federal laws, as compared with 20 when Hoover became director.

High Score for Convictions

In 1957, convictions in cases investigated by the FBI were 10-year high—11,218. Of those, 94.6 per cent were guilty. Of accused persons elected to go to trial, the conviction rate was 96.7 per cent.

John Edgar Hoover was born January 1, 1895, in Washington. He was the youngest of about five blocks from the top. His father was an officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey and his mother was a niece of a one-time Swiss Consul General to the United States.

While attending high school, young Hoover worked as a month messenger in the library of Congress. That was the start of his government career that was to last for many years.

All his life he liked baseball. Once in a baseball game he missed a fly ball and that was permanently recorded as a flat nose.

He wanted to play football but the coach wouldn't give him a tryout—he weighed around 100 pounds. Hoover then took up debate and led his team to four championships.

Won Scholastic Honors

He also went in for military training and became a captain of cadets. His company won best rating of the corps. He graduated as valedictorian of his class in 1913. Classmates called him "Spec" because he liked to get things done in a hurry. As an adult he was 5'11 inches tall and weighed 110 pounds.

Hoover entered George Washington University, where he received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1916 and his Master of Laws in 1917. He was an honor student.

It was in 1917 that he first got a job with the Department of Justice.

MC

Justice, a clerkship. His rise was rapid.

Within two years Attorney General Mitchell Palmer picked him to prosecute a large number of aliens seized in roundups of suspected subversives. He personally conducted Emma Goldman, the anarchist, to the ship when she and others were deported in 1919.

A reporter who watched him described the future FBI head as "that slender bundle of high-charged electric wire."

Origin of 'G-Man'

While working as a special attorney in the Justice Department, Hoover began signing his name J. Edgar instead of John E. That was to avoid confusion with a fellow employee.

In 1921 Hoover became assistant director of the FBI and on May 10, 1924, at the age of 29, was promoted to director. The bureau then had 657 employees. A quarter of a century later there were more than 14,000.

It was an underworld character, "Machine Gun" Kelly, one of the kidnapers of Charles Urschel, wealthy oil man, who gave the name "G-men" to FBI agents.

When an FBI agent cornered Kelly in his Memphis hideout, the gangster pleaded:

"Don't shoot, G-man."

"Don't shoot, what?" asked the agent.

"G-man, Government man," Kelly explained.

The name stuck.

Hoover Directed Big Cases

To Hoover, a major violation of a Federal law was a personal challenge. With high-strung energy, he himself directed most big cases.

After the Lindbergh Law was enacted, he had the telephone company assign a number just for persons reporting kidnappings. The number could be called collect from anywhere in the country. Hoover usually answered the phone himself. He had one next to his bed.

There was much praise for Hoover's accomplishments, but the record showed some criticism, too.

Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D-Tenn.) was a severe critic at one time. He called the FBI director a swivel chair detective who left it to his men to make arrests and risk their lives. He was particularly caustic at a Congressional committee hearing in 1936. It was brought out that Hoover had never made an arrest personally.

At the time an airplane was warming up to take Hoover to New Orleans, where Alvin Karpis, kidnaper and desperado, had been located. Karpis had been writing needling letters to the FBI chief, threatening to go to his office and shoot him.

Personally Grabbed Karpis

Hoover and several agents posted themselves in front of the house where they had learned Karpis was staying to

wait for him. When the gangster finally came out, a group of children were playing on the street.

Hoover took no chances of a gun battle that might harm the youngsters. He leaped from the car alone, ran to Karpis and grabbed him. The criminal was taken so completely by surprise that he didn't have time to draw his pistol.

Nobody ever questioned Hoover's courage after that.

The Karpis arrest had its amusing side. Hoover turned to his agents as they closed in and asked for handcuffs. No one had thought to bring any. They had to use their neckties to tie the criminal's hands.

Hoover personally led many other raids. One of these was in New York in 1936 when Harry Brunette, a bank robber and kidnaper, was captured after a frenzied 45-minute gun battle in a New York apartment.

New York Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine accused the government men of adopting a "melodramatic" procedure in making what he considered a routine arrest.

Friction Turned to Cooperation

For a time there were conflicts between the FBI men and police departments, but eventually these were smoothed out and complete harmony existed.

In 1939, Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, one-time overlord of a criminal syndicate called "Murder, Inc.," surrendered in New York to Hoover. Walter Winchell, columnist and commentator, acted as mediator.

Winchell, told in an anonymous telephone call that the racketeer would give himself up to "someone he can trust," gave a promise of safe delivery during his radio program. Hoover went alone to meet the gangster and arrest him. Lepke subsequently was electrocuted.

Senator McKellar became an admirer of the man he once chastised. In 1943 he appeared unexpectedly at graduation exercises of one of the FBI National Academy classes and made a little speech. Hoover, he said, was "one of the strongest and ablest men in the country." He added that the head G-man was "doing a work in this war and has done work before this war which has been exceeded by none."

Congress thought so highly of the FBI's work that it seldom cut a penny from the appropriations Hoover sought.

Hoover the Man

For recreation, Hoover went to night clubs and sports events, particularly championship prize fights and horse racing. He liked to play tennis. He took long, brisk walks and setting-up exercises to keep in trim. He dressed meticulously.

Hoover's drinking was of the social kind and he limited his smoking to one after-dinner cigar.

There was a deep religious

streak in his makeup. He frequently attended Presbyterian services. As a boy, he sang in a Lutheran Church choir and later taught a Sunday school class. He was planning to be a minister.

Sometimes his speeches had a religious flavor. In an address in 1942 he said:

"I am sure that if more emphasis were placed on the gospel of salvation and less on social justice, the latter would become a greater reality. What we need is a return to God, more specifically a return to the practice of religion. That is without doubt, the greatest need in America today."

Had Religious Home

He was reared in a religious home, where grace was said before every meal and Bible-reading was a regular custom.

"We didn't have much—but we had everything we needed," he recalled. "I always had to go to Sunday School. I was given a Little Testament for attendance on 52 consecutive Sundays, and it was one of my treasures. I still have it."

He was a Mason, both Royal Arch and Scottish Rite, 33rd degree, and a Shriner.

Hoover rarely stepped into the limelight, but when he did he was outspoken—particularly in cases where he thought there had been a slur against the FBI.

His speeches crackled with outbursts against Communists and Fascists; "pseudo-liberals"; parents who failed their children; "sob sisters" and "moo-cow" sentimentalists who pampered criminals; lawbreakers; and "midget politicians."

Administrations came and went, but Hoover stayed on. He held the all-time record for tenure as head of a Federal agency.

—wte—

Art for Sketch 4014



PABLO PICASSO
(1937)

Cosmopolitanites To Honor Hoover

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., March 25 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will receive the Distinguished Service Award of Cosmopolitan International June 25-28.

Hoover is the third recipient of the award. Others, who received it are Dr. Jonas Salk, for his discovery of polio vaccine, and Walt Disney, for his contributions to entertainment and education.



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The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date MAR 26 1958

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When the Sacred Cow Speaks

Heroes rise and fall in our land. Republican gazettes which once treated Ike as if he were above criticism now talk as if he were Harry Truman. There are also moments when Mickey Mantle is booed. But while most mortal men find their hides vulnerable, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover remains the sacred cow of press and politics.

His unique eminence has been dramatized anew since the publication of "Masters of Deceit," Hoover's version of "The Story of Communism in America and How to Fight It." Any lesser author might have been gravely damaged by the timing of the book's appearance. It was released at a moment when the U. S. Communist Party had sunk to its lowest level in three decades, when, for the first time since 1924, it no longer published a daily newspaper, and when the ranks of even the hard-core Muscovite fanatics were crumbling.

Clearly this was an inauspicious moment to launch a volume depicting the battered local Communists as a clear and present danger to the republic, and rehashing in primer form the ancient history of Communist intrigue in the U.S.A. which has been told so many times and in so much sprightlier form. (It is, for example, difficult to be awed by Hoover's descriptions of the propaganda prowess of the defunct Daily Worker, which perished while his words were on the presses.) Yet that is what Hoover has done, and the volume is being treated in most places as if it were the latest edition of the Book of Revelations.

From the front page of The Herald Tribune book section to the columns of The Saturday Review and the editorial page of The Daily News, there has been a chorus of wide-eyed acclamation reminiscent of the Russian book-pages in the days when Josef Stalin was a compulsory best-seller.

All this would not matter too much except for a parallel effort to defame any commentator who fails to give the appropriate salute to this tedious exercise.

Thus, while scholars like Walter Winchell award patriotic prizes to the H-T reviewer, George Sokolsky has devoted a full-scale essay to a critical assault on John Oakes of The Times. Mr. Oakes was uncharitable enough to point out that the Communist house had fallen in on author Hoover while he was at his typewriter; with quiet understatement Oakes remarked that there was "a slightly dated quality" about the book. (The only other daring review we have seen came from Leslie Hanscom in the World-Telegram and Sun who confessed with gay irreverence that reading so much old stuff bored him.)

No doubt there is a certain virtue in playing for small children the old record of the duplicities of U. S. communism; but this book is not being advertised on the children's list. Certainly there is dubious merit in reviving old nightmares for adults at a moment when the great Communist offensives of our time are taking place on the political and economic battlefields of Europe and Asia.

Certainly, too, it is disquieting that the man deemed America's foremost expert on communism should publish a tome that alternately minimizes and overstates the records that have decimated the U. S. Communist Party and are shaking the Communist world. Saddest of all is the attitude of a press which so generally feels that the reputation of J. Edgar Hoover as an expert on communism is at all times beyond question.

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Ref. Files

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____
N. Y. Post - ms _____

Mar 18 1958

HEA

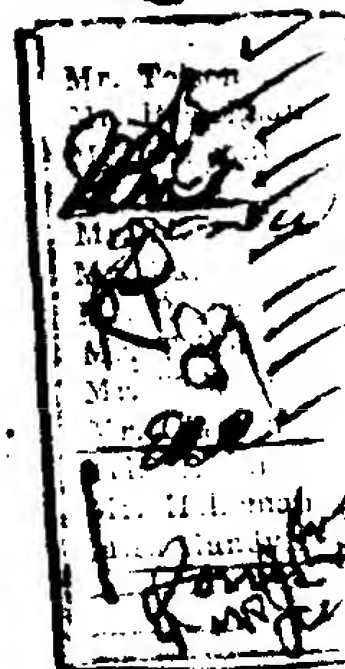
Hoover Claims FBI Will Live Without Him

J. Edgar Hoover, who became head of the graft-ridden Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1934 at the age of 29 and almost single-handedly built it to its present prestige, says the FBI will run on its own momentum when he's no longer able to direct it.

Hoover, who's in perfect health and has no plans for retirement, answers the question about his possible successor thusly:

Every man now in the FBI has been selected and trained by FBI standards. Those near the top have been carefully moved up through the ranks. The present system of FBI operation is as much a part of them as is loyalty to their country. Therefore the FBI will run indefinitely, always under the leadership of men who believe implicitly in FBI precepts.

An article about "The Indestructible J. Edgar Hoover," his struggle to build the FBI, and what might happen when he can no longer lead it appears in Family Weekly ~~with The Register~~ Sunday.



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The Register
Santa Ana, California
2/4/58

PERC. FILES

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: February 10, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S SHORT-FORM BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

☒ Tolson
☒ Boardman
☒ Belmont
☒ Mohr
☒ Parsons
☒ Rosen
☒ Tamm
☒ Trotter
☒ Nease
☒ Tele. Room
☒ Holloman

Attached find copy of short-form biographical sketch of Director maintained in Crime Records Section. Director's new honor, received January 27, 1958, at White House, "President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service," has been added. Director stated in past he did not want short-form biographical sketch to run more than one page; therefore, we add only the highest honors he receives.

Mr. Hoover still member of National Court of Honor, Boy Scouts of America. At one time he was serving in three capacities for Boy Scouts. On November 16, 1956, by letter to Chief Scout Executive Arthur A. Schuck, Director declined to serve any longer as member on Committee on Public Relations. On December 6, 1956, memo was prepared furnishing Director with complete data on his Boy Scout affiliations. It was recommended when future communications were received from Boy Scouts, advising Director of re-election to an office or requesting some particular service, that each request be considered upon its own merits. Director agreed on this policy.

On July 29, 1957, Chief Scout Executive Arthur A. Schuck advised Director had again been elected as member at large of National Council. On August 5, 1957, Director declined honor because he would be unable to actively participate. On September 3, 1957, Lex R. Lucas sent Director latest nominations for Lifesaving and Meritorious Action Awards for Director's consideration as member of National Court of Honor. Letter handled in accord with established precedent with no request to Lucas to remove Director as member of National Court of Honor. As of this date, Director declined to serve further on Public Relations Committee and as member at large of National Council, but has retained honor of serving as member of National Court of Honor of Boy Scouts for time being, and honorary member, National Council.

RECOMMENDATION:

Biographical sketch attached be approved for date of February 10, 1958, and returned to Crime Records so copies can be made for retention in our files.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Holloman

cc - Miss Gandy

bms:sak

(5)

FEB 20 1958

CRIME REC.

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

February 10, 1958

John Edgar Hoover was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia. He was educated in the public schools of the District of Columbia and received Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees from The George Washington University. He holds honorary degrees from The George Washington University, Pennsylvania Military College, New York University, Kalamazoo College, Westminster College, Oklahoma Baptist University, Georgetown University, Drake University, University of the South, Notre Dame University, St. John's University Law School, Rutgers University, University of Arkansas, Holy Cross College, Seton Hall College, Marquette University and Pace College.

Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice in 1917, and in 1919 he was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General. From 1921 until 1924 he served as Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation and in May, 1924, he was named Director. He has been admitted to practice law before the bar of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the United States Court of Claims and the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Hoover is a Mason, both Royal Arch and Scottish Rite, 33^o, and a Shriner. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity; Omicron Delta Kappa; Delta Theta Phi; Alpha Phi Omega; and Zeta Sigma Pi. He is a member of many national and state-wide law enforcement associations. He is a trustee of The George Washington University a member of the Board of Directors of the Boys' Clubs of America; member, National Court of Honor, and honorary member, National Council, Boy Scouts of America; Active Member of the Grand Council, Order of DeMolay.

On March 8, 1946, Mr. Hoover was presented the Medal of Merit by the President of the United States. On December 30, 1951, the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America presented Mr. Hoover "The Gold Medal of Merit" citation for "outstanding service in safeguarding the security of the United States of America against Communist conspiracy and subversion." On May 22, 1953, Mr. Hoover was presented with the Distinguished Service Citation of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism "for absolutely vital service rendered to the United States of America and to freedom everywhere in the world." On May 10, 1954, Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr., then Attorney General of the United States, awarded Mr. Hoover a Certificate of Merit in recognition of his service as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for thirty years. On November 13, 1954, Mr. Hoover was awarded the Cardinal Gibbons Medal by the National Alumni Association of The Catholic University of America for outstanding service to his country. On May 27, 1955, President Eisenhower presented Mr. Hoover with the National Security Medal for his outstanding service in the field of intelligence relating to National Security. On January 27, 1958, President Eisenhower presented Mr. Hoover with the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.



Evalyn Peyton Gordon

New J. Edgar Hoover Book Set for March 10

AT long-last, one of the great men of our country has set his vast experiences in print for the world to read!

On March 10, Henry Holt & Co., will publish "Masters of Deceit" authored by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the man who has done more to fight communism in America than any other single person.

Tho he is a native Washingtonian, Mr. Hoover is not too well known to Capitol residents; that's his choice. For more than 30 years he has been so busy with the ever-increasing operations of his organization that there has been little time for social activity.

But those who do know J. Edgar, have found a humorous tho a bit friend; loyal to his beliefs as well as to his friends.

Now he has written a powerful and informative tome; a warning of the clear and present danger to our way of life. It is a first-hand account of American communism, from its beginning to the present, by a man more familiar with the complete story than any other American.

He names communists, what they claim; why communism draws many; why others break away.

He paints a picture of what life in this country would be under a regime, towards which thousands of misguided Americans are actually working now; vivid and shocking picture!

LETTER

Recently I found a letter dated July, 1922, written to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, from the Office of the Attorney General, re a salary increase for "Mr. J. E. Hoover."

In 1922 the Communist Party membership had reached 12,400, and the man who was dedicating his life's work to a fight against the



MR. HOOVER

then "teen-aged" menace was receiving an almost shocking salary — \$3000.

The letter was a part of a concerted effort to have the salary of a valuable citizen increased;

"The next time you stop at the office I want to talk over with you the question of Mr. J. E. Hoover, a brother of Mr. George Hoover here in the Department (of Justice).

Mr. George Hoover would like to have his brother advanced from \$3000 to \$5000 per annum. This Holland (then an Assistant Attorney General) looked into very carefully and we find it cannot be done without absolutely disorganizing that division of this Department!"

Oh, the times; oh, the customs!

Dance

"SAVE March 26, for my dance," said hostess Perle Mesta the other day. "It may seem a long time off, and it may be mid-Lent, but I'm giving the party anyhow."

The dance will be at The

Sulgrave Club because it will be too large a gathering for Mrs. Mesta's beautiful house "Les Ormes".

It will be in honor of Ruth Eisenhower, daughter of Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University, and a niece of President Eisenhower.

Ruth, whose father and uncle are both long-time friends of Perle Mesta, made her debut this season at a tea given by her father at their home in Baltimore.

This will be the second-generation party that Perle has given for an Eisenhower.

More than a score of years ago she entertained in her huge apartment at 1785 Massachusetts-av (now an office building and once known as The Mellon Apartment, because the late Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon lived there) to mark the engagement of Milton and Helen Eakin, the late Mrs. Eisenhower.

LOOKING BACK

It wasn't so many years ago that Mrs. Mesta entertained at a dance for another young girl during her debut year: Margaret Truman who at the time was the White House Daughter.

The party was a gay, small dance given in the Herbert Hoover house on S-st, which Perle had leased for several years during the Truman Administration.

Next Sunday Mrs. Mesta will entertain at a huge luncheon, again in The Sulgrave Club, for such Democratic big-wigs as Adlai Stevenson and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ives, who will be in town for Saturday night's \$100-a-plate Democratic dinner-rally.

The Harry Trumans, with daughter Margaret and son-in-law, Clifton Daniels, will be on hand for the banquet, but will be off to New York and earlier engagements Sunday morning.

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Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

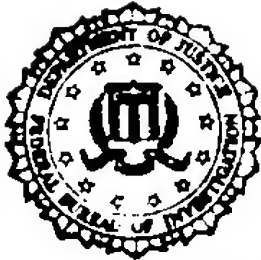
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Wash. Star
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N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date FEB 17 1958

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
February 14, 1958Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.RE: (Dir) J. Edgar Hoover
(type or print plainly)

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the FBI who has previously contributed to this fund and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of \$10, payable to the Assistant Director, Administrative Division, FBI, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for a continuous period of two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund which I understand is to be administered in the following manner.

The Director of the FBI will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director in pertinent matters. The Assistant Director of the Administrative Division of the FBI shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director. Upon the death of any Special Agent who is a member of said fund the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Assistant Director of the Administrative Division, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of \$10,000. The liability of the fund shall not under any circumstances exceed the amount of monies in the fund at the time any liability shall occur. The following person is designated as my beneficiary for FBI Agents' Insurance Fund

Name Estate Relationship _____ Date _____
Address _____

The following person is designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing \$1500 death benefit beneficiary of agents killed in the line of duty.

Name Estate Relationship _____ Date _____
Address _____

FEB 24 1958

Very truly yours

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☐
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Clayton ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

MOMENTS TO REMEMBER

FBI Director Hoover Recalls Quiet Moment

Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover has traveled to many exotic spots all over the world. But the moment he recalls most vividly about his travels is a moment alone in Southern California.

"Years ago, I found in Southern California a moment of peace when I felt that God was very near," Mr. Hoover said. "I stood upon the crest of a craggy bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

"It was near dusk. A strong but gentle and cool breeze blew in from over the surging, powerful waters beating rhythmically at the base of the cliff below.

"I felt a tranquility of spirit and was reminded of the indomitable strength of America's people who, like these coastal cliffs, have by faith and determination held back the tides of subversion and criminality which threaten to wash away our freedoms.

"I have found this awesome sight to be truly strengthening experience."



J. EDGAR HOOVER
... tranquility

File up

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star C9
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

JAN 31 1958

NOT RECORDED
44 JAN 29 1958

Date JAN 26 1958

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

FBI's Hoover Gets U.S. Gold Medal Award

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UP). —President Eisenhower today named FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and four other government workers as the first recipients of the President's Gold Medal Award for "distinguished federal civilian service."

THE AWARD, authorized by Congress in 1954, but conferred for the first time this year, is the highest honor the government can bestow on career civilian employees.

The medals, to be presented at a White House ceremony Jan. 27, will also go to:

Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration; Sterling B. Hendricks, chief chemist, Agriculture Department Research Laboratory for Mineral nutrition of plants; Roger W. Jones, assistant director for legislative reference of the Budget Bureau, and William B. McLean, technical director of the Naval Ordnance Test station.

Hoover, FBI director since 1924, received the award because his

"brilliant leadership" has contributed immeasurably to the preservation and strength of the nation, its constitution and laws."

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror 11 _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date _____

JAN 17 1958

94

FROM : P. G. TRAVERS *PGT*

SUBJECT: ~~FOREIGN DECORATION~~
Copy sent you [unclear]

N.L. Edwards
JAN 16 1958
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
M.A. *[initials]*

Mr. Sargent in Mr. Adler's office, Personnel, Department of Justice, called and advised that he has received a letter from the State Department listing names of Department employees who are being considered for decorations from a foreign country. Mr. Sargent did not know the substance of the decoration or type of award available. This foreign decoration under the law, according to Mr. Sargent, is available to former employees. On the list received by the Department from State were the names of the following former Bureau employees: Mr. Louis B. Nichols and Mr. George J. Starr. He stated that on this list they received from the State Department are the following present employees of the Bureau who are not eligible for the foreign decoration until they retire or leave the Government: Director, John Edgar Hoover; Mr. Clyde Tolson; Mr. Clark D. Anderson; Mr. Joseph B. Garcia; and Mr. Henry C. Johnson; and Mr. Howard P. Winter.

Mr. Sargent stated that before he answered the State Department letter he wanted to know if it was satisfactory to advise that department that Mr. Nichols and Mr. Starr are eligible to receive such foreign decoration. He pointed out that it is necessary for the State Department to submit a bill in Congress on the names of the persons who are eligible for such decoration and Congressional approval must be granted to make the applicants eligible to receive such an award.

Mr. Sargent stated that he was answering the letter today and would appreciate a prompt reply if it is satisfactory to furnish the State Department with the names of Mr. Nichols and Mr. Starr as being former employees of the Bureau.

67-39021-1545
Searched
JAN 16 1958
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ADDENDUM: PGT:eam 12/26/57

According to the personnel files of Mr. Nichols, it is noted a letter dated January 23, 1952, from the State Department states as follows: "The Secretary of State informs the Attorney General of the receipt of the Cross of Taxiarach of Our Order of the Phoenix, together with the related diploma,

PGT:eam
(2)

JAN 14 1958
THOR
WCC
FILE

conferred by the Government of Greece upon Mr. Lewis B. Nichols of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and recently brought to the Department by a member of Mr. Nichols' staff."

The personnel files of Mr. Starr reflect that on August 30, 1946, the New York Office received a letter from the American Diplomatic Agent in Tangier advising that the Sultan of the Sherreefian Empire had conferred upon Mr. Starr through the Residence General of France in Morocco the grade of Commander in the Order of Ouissam Alaouite.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Mr. Sargent be advised that Messrs. Nichols and Starr are no longer employed by the Bureau.

*Mr. Sargent was advised that
Messrs. Nichols and Starr are
former employees of the Bureau and
are to advise State. 12/26/57 JGH*

*JGH
17/46. V. GRC
12/27
GH
J*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Mohr *5*

DATE: 1/8/58

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HLE/ew*

SUBJECT: ~~FOREIGN DECORATION~~
~~OF FBI PERSONNEL~~

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

By memo 12/27/57, Mr. Andretta of the Department forwarded a copy of a letter he wrote 12/27/57 to Secretary Dulles requesting the names of former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols and former Special Agent George J. Starr be included in a bill to authorize their acceptance of certain foreign decorations now in State Department custody.

Decorations conferred upon Federal employees by foreign Governments are held by the State Department until that Department is authorized by Act of Congress to deliver the decorations to the individual. The State Department usually holds the decorations until the individual retires from the service. A Presidential Directive requires the Secretary of State to prepare for submission to the Second Session of each alternate Congress an Omnibus Bill authorizing retired personnel to accept the decorations in question. Such a bill will be presented to the current session of Congress.

In addition to decorations for Mr. Nichols and Mr. Starr, the Department of State is also holding decorations for the Director, Mr. Tolson and Special Agents Clark D. Anderson, Joseph B. Garcia, Henry C. Johnson and Howard P. Winter.

Mr. Nichols, who just recently retired would receive the Cross of Taxiarch of our Order of the Phoenix. Mr. Nichols was advised of this honor by letter from the Ambassador of Greece, 12/10/51, stating that upon recommendation of the Greek Embassy in Washington, D. C., King Paul I of Greece had conferred the decoration upon Mr. Nichols.

Starr retired 1/6/47. He had left the Bureau in 1942 for military service. While absent he served as an Assistant Military Attache in the American Legation at Tangier, France. For his services, Lieutenant Colonel Starr was awarded the grade Commander in the Order of Ouissam Alaouite. He was reinstated in the Bureau 5/2/46. Starr, after retiring from the Bureau, obtained employment in the State Department 3/27/47. On 8/13/56 he entered on duty with the Central Intelligence Agency. He remained there about 6 months, according to Fred Hall of CIA. His present activities are not known.

WEC:HJ/jem

(3)

1 - Mr. Travers

67-3721-1058
Searched _____
JAN 14 1958
CRIME REC.
THREE
FILED

The Director's decoration is the Order of the Star of Roumania in the degree of Commander. This was awarded by the Roumanian Minister in Washington, D. C., in 1938 on behalf of the King of Roumania. The Director acknowledged the award at the time and transmitted the award to the State Department. State Department records further reflect the award to the Director of the rank of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Roumania in 1934.

Mr. Tolson in 1938 was awarded the Star of Roumania with the degree of Officer. He was notified of this by a Roumanian police official and the award was made on behalf of the King of Roumania and is presumably in the custody of the State Department.

The decorations of Special Agents Anderson and Garcia are the awards of Orden Del Merito Policiaco from the Cuban Government and were made in 1950. The Bureau had sent a training mission to Cuba composed of these two Agents in 1948 and they conducted courses in connection with a Cuban Police School and also acted as advisors to Cuban police officials. The graduation ceremonies were held at the police school in 1950. SA Anderson is now assigned at Havana; SA Garcia at Mexico City.

SA Henry C. Johnson is now assigned at Mexico City. He was assigned to the Office of the Legal Attache at Bogota, Colombia, during the SIS period. He was awarded the Colombia National Police Medal in 1946 at a ceremony held at the police school in Bogota. He had served as Police Liaison Agent.

SA Howard P. Winter, now assigned at WFO, was assigned as Civil Attache to the American Embassy at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, during his SIS service. In 1944 he was awarded the decoration of Chevalier in the Haitian National Order of Honor and Merit, from the Police Chief at Port-au-Prince.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

GRC
1/9 *V* *HM* *→*

3:48 PM

January 16, 1958

PERS. FILES

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. NEASE

Honorable Robert Gray, Deputy Assistant to the President, called from the White House to offer his congratulations and to advise me that a total of five men have been selected to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, and I was among the five listed. He stated the services would be held on January 27, Monday, at 3:00 o'clock at the White House and inquired if there was anyone I would like to attend this ceremony. I stated I would like to have the Associate Director, Mr. Clyde Tolson, attend. I also expressed my appreciation for his call.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Mr. Holloman

JEL:ED (6)

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:00 PM
DATE 1-16-58
BY [Signature]

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

December 2, 1957

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Clayton	✓
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

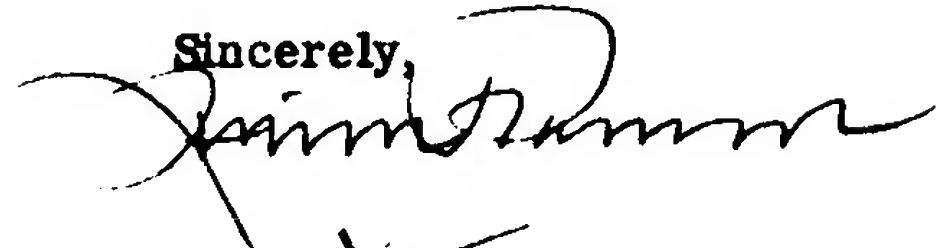
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just learned of the magnificent action taken by you with regard to the advanced royalties on the new book *Masters of Deceit*.

I, as a Bureau employee, would like to take this opportunity to thank you for making the five thousand dollar check available to the FBI Recreation Association. This, to me, is another indication of the great interest which you take in all Bureau employees. Your kindness and thoughtfulness, I know, will be appreciated by everyone in the Bureau.

May I just say on my part, thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Quinn Tamm

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

57 561-329
143

12/11/57
5

DEC 3 1957



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Mohr *mm*

DATE: 10/28/57

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HE*SUBJECT: Director's Authority For Taking Action
On Bureau Super Grade and Executive Pay
Positions, Including Mechanics of Same.

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

This memorandum is submitted to summarize the authority of the Director for taking action on the 37 super grade and executive pay positions allotted to the Bureau and to outline the mechanics of taking such action on them so far as concerns any interest of the Department therein.

Super Grade Positions

1. The Bureau's 37 super grade jobs are all authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1955 approved June 28, 1955, which specifically gives the Director authority to place 37 positions in grades 16, 17 and 18 of the General Schedule. In addition to these 37 super grades the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956, approved July 31, 1956, sets the salaries of the positions of the Director at \$21,000 (\$22,000 so long as the office is held by the present incumbent), the Associate Director at \$20,000, and Assistant to the Director at \$19,000 (the latter position has had only one incumbent, Mr. Nichols, and the other Assistant to the Director, Mr. Boardman has occupied a GS 18 super grade position).

2. The Attorney General's Order No. 91-55 dated August 22, 1955, delegated to the Director authority to take final action on matters pertaining to the "employment, direction, and general administration of personnel in the FBI, except the authority to appoint, assign, promote and demote, compensate and classify and separate employees in the positions of Associate Director and Assistant Director." Failure to include the position of Assistant to the Director was simply an oversight according to informal advice from Jack Adler's office in the Department.

115

61-328

Under the restriction in this delegation actions concerning Assistant Director, Assistant to the Director and Associate Director must be cleared through the Attorney General (Mr. Rogers can do it whenever he is Acting Attorney General).

3. Mechanics for handling actions under the Delegation Order

REMOVED BY SRD On any super grade action not involving the position of Assistant Director, Assistant to the Director or Associate Director, the mechanics are routine and involve nothing more than is done in any lower grade promotion, no prior Department approval being

REMOVED BY SRD

HLE:MAH:mj
(6)

NOV 10 1957

B. On actions involving the positions of Assistant Director, Assistant to the Director and Associate Director which would include changing the incumbent or changing his grade to a higher or lower one in case he occupied a position where the salary was not fixed as under the Federal Executive Pay Act, prior approval of the Attorney General must first be secured. In September, 1956 the Director indicated that Mr. Tolson should informally handle such matters with Deputy Attorney General or would give the approval himself when he was Acting Attorney General. Mr. Tolson would then indicate on the memorandum that such approval had been obtained.

C. After getting the necessary approval of the Attorney General, the next step is to prepare the formal fanfold (i. e., journal) action in the Administrative Division. The Director must sign the fanfold. Then all copies of the fanfold must be carried to Personnel Chief Jack Adler in the Department and he must be advised that the Attorney General's approval had been obtained. Adler then handles the perforation of Andretta's name on the fanfold and returns the executed fanfold copies to the Bureau which then constitutes the official payroll documentation and makes the promotion legal.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

October 22, 1957

Clyde A. Tolson
Associate Director

President's Award For Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

Pursuant to the memorandum of October 15, 1957, addressed to heads of divisions, bureaus and offices, United States Attorneys and United States Marshals by Administrative Assistant Attorney General S. A. Andretta, I am hereby submitting the name of John Edgar Hoover as a candidate for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service as provided by Executive Order 10717. I believe the supporting justification and other documentation accompanying this nomination are more than adequate but if for any reason you desire additional material, I shall be pleased to promptly supply it on request.

I recommend that the Attorney General consider the nomination of Mr. Hoover to the President's Board. Should the Attorney General agree to submit this nomination I shall be pleased to supply sufficient additional copies of the attached justification material on request so that Mr. Andretta's office will have available a complete copy for each Board member as set forth in Mr. Andretta's memorandum of October 15, 1957.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. S. A. Andretta - Enclosure
Administrative Assistant Attorney General

HLE:MAH
(5)

Based on memo J. P. Mohr to Mr. Tolson 10-21-57 HLE:MAH

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Wesons _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

original &
copy 40
delivered
on 10/22

To Miss Tate in Regus. Ofc.
Webb in Andretta's Ofc.
CT for file

561-327

OCT 31 1957

RECORDED - 147

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 21, 1957

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Attached for your approval and transmittal to Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers is a memorandum with supporting documents for the purpose of submitting the name of the Director as a candidate for nomination by the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice to receive one of the first President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service as provided for by Executive Order 10717. The material has been prepared in accordance with specifications outlined in Mr. Andretta's memorandum of October 15, 1957, and the deadline for submission is October 31, 1957.

The instructions require that the necessary information be submitted in six copies so that each member of the Board may have a copy to review. In accordance with your suggestion, we are now sending only one original to Mr. Rogers and one copy to Mr. Andretta but in the transmittal memorandum to Mr. Rogers we are advising him we will be pleased to supply sufficient additional copies to Mr. Andretta's office for each member of the Board should the Attorney General agree to make the nomination.

I am confident there can be no candidate who more fully meets the eligibility and merit requirements for this award than Mr. Hoover and I therefore urgently recommend your approval and transmittal of this material.

HLE:MAH

Enclosures

149
 300-10/16/57
 RECORDED 149
 7
 1957

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 15, 1957

MEMORANDUM TO HEADS OF DIVISIONS, BUREAUS AND OFFICES, UNITED STATES
ATTORNEYS AND UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Subject: President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

The President, by Executive Order 10,717, established the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. The Order also creates a Board of five members appointed by the President to advise him in the selection of persons to whom the award shall be made. The Honorable James P. Mitchell has been designated Chairman of the Board. The other four members are Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation; Mr. Louis J. Hector, Member, Civil Aeronautics Board; Mr. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General; and Mr. Percival Brundage, Director, Bureau of the Budget. The President designated Mr. Harris Ellsworth, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, as Executive Secretary of the Board.

Attached are instructions for submitting nominations for this honorary Award which will recognize distinguished service by civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government. The Executive Order provides that not more than five awards shall be made in any one year. Nominations for the award are to be made personally by the heads of the departments and agencies. They represent the highest honor available to civilian career employees of the Federal Government.

Nominations are to be submitted to this office not later than October 31. I wish to stress the fact that no information is to be released on the nominations for the Award. After the President has made the Awards, the widest possible publicity will be given to the recipients of the Awards.

/s/ S. A. Andretta

S. A. Andretta
Administrative
Assistant Attorney General

3
17416

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING NOMINATIONS
FOR THE
PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

Executive Order 10,717 dated June 27, 1957, establishes the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service and provides that not more than 5 such Awards shall be made in any one year. The Order also created the President's Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board. The Board is directed to review recommendations for the Award and decide which of them, if any, warrant presentation to the President for his consideration.

The Board has approved the following instructions for submitting nominations for the Award.

CRITERIA TO BE MET FOR NOMINATIONS

The Executive Order establishes these two criteria:

- "(a) The significance and importance of the contribution to the government and the public interest shall be so outstanding or exceptional that in the opinion of the Board, the officer or employee is deserving of greater public commendation and official recognition than that which can be accorded by the head of the department or agency in which he is employed."
- "(b) Awards shall be made only to civilian career officers or employees of the government, or to officers or employees whose Federal service, in the opinion of the Board, can be reasonably considered as career service."

In applying criteria (a) above, departments and agencies should consider that

1. The contribution is of such fundamental importance to the people of the United States that recognition from the highest representative of the people is obviously appropriate, or
2. The contribution consists of several highly exceptional achievements accomplished at various times in the employee's career and that, in total, deserve much higher recognition that can be given by a department or agency.

WHO SHALL MAKE THE NOMINATIONS

The Executive Order provides that the nominations shall be made personally by the head of the department or agency in which the proposed recipient of the Award is employed.

WHAT SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE NOMINATIONS

1. Nominations shall contain a full justification in support of the recommendation based on the criteria cited above.
2. The record of the employee's contribution should include both tangible and intangible benefits.
3. There shall be included a statement describing any other awards received by the employee.
4. Identification of the employee's position along with a description of his duties and responsibilities and a brief outline of his Federal career should be included.
5. A proposed citation of approximately 300 words may be included for consideration if the Award is made.
6. The nomination, with all necessary information, shall be submitted in 6 copies so that each member of the Board may have a copy to review.

NOTE: Departments and agencies are in no way restrained from making Awards themselves to any employees who are being nominated for the President's Award.

WHEN SHALL THE NOMINATIONS BE MADE

1. To be considered for the Award this year, nominations must be received by the Board no later than November 8, 1957.
2. In 1958 and thereafter, nominations must be received by the Board no later than October 1.

WHERE SHALL THE NOMINATIONS BE SENT

Nominations are to be submitted to

| S. A. Andretta
| Administrative Assistant Attorney General

not later than October 31, 1957, in order that recommendation of the Attorney General may be prepared and forwarded to the Board of Selection by November 8th.

PUBLICITY

No information is to be released on the nominations for the Award. After the President has made the Awards, departments and agencies should give the widest possible publicity to the recipients of the Awards.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 15, 1957

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ATTORNEYS AND UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Subject: President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

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/s/ S. A. Andretta

S. A. Andretta
Administrative
Assistant Attorney General

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING NOMINATIONS
FOR THE
PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

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1. The contribution is of such fundamental importance to the people of the United States that recognition from the highest representative of the people is obviously appropriate, or
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2. The record of the employee's contribution should include both tangible and intangible benefits.
3. There shall be included a statement describing any other awards received by the employee.
4. Identification of the employee's position along with a description of his duties and responsibilities and a brief outline of his Federal career should be included.
5. A proposed citation of approximately 300 words may be included for consideration if the Award is made.
6. The nomination, with all necessary information, shall be submitted in 6 copies so that each member of the Board may have a copy to review.

NOTE: Departments and agencies are in no way restrained from making Awards themselves to any employees who are being nominated for the President's Award.

WHEN SHALL THE NOMINATIONS BE MADE

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S. A. Andretta
Administrative Assistant Attorney General

not later than October 31, 1957, in order that recommendation of the Attorney General may be prepared and forwarded to the Board of Selection by November 8th.

PUBLICITY

No information is to be released on the nominations for the Award. After the President has made the Awards, departments and agencies should give the widest possible publicity to the recipients of the Awards.

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

Date

5/19/58

To

Mr. Edwards

Room No.

4519

- ☐ Approval
- ☐ Comment
- ☐ Necessary action
- ☐ Note and return
- ☐ Signature
- ☐ See me
- ☐ As requested
- ☐ For your information
- ☐ Per telephone conversation

Please let me know
how many, if any,
of these you want.
Please let me know
(telephonically in O'K.)
by 5/22/58 or deadline
for ordering is 5/23.

Get Thanks.

100

HW

(Fold here for return)

From

Don Withers

X736

Division

Room No.

1229

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 2, 1958
PIO:WR:gcj

DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULAR NO. 948

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

ATTENTION: Directors of Personnel

SUBJECT: Purchase of pamphlet, "First Annual President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service"

The Commission is publishing an attractive brochure concerning the new President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

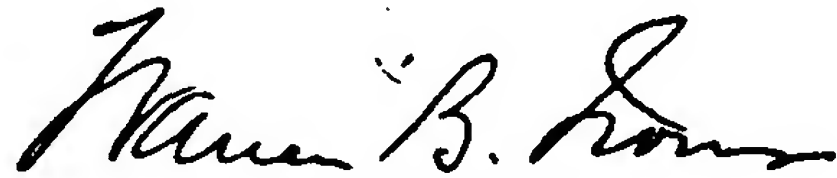
A color reproduction of the Presidential medal will be featured on the cover of the 12-page, 4" x 8" publication, and it will contain (1) a brief statement about the new President's Award, (2) the text of the President's memorandum of January 16, 1958, to heads of Executive departments and agencies, and (3) a page on each of the first five awards, featuring a presentation picture and the individual citation.

Agencies may find the publication useful in several ways. Since it reflects the highest recognition to Federal personnel in the fields of science, law enforcement, and diplomacy, it can be used as an Incentive-Awards Program promotion piece for distribution to all employees. It might also be used for reference by key officials in their community relations or public relations activities, and it can be used in various ways in connection with the year-long observance of the 75th Anniversary of the Civil Service Act.

The Commission plans to distribute copies to representatives of national employee organizations and professional organizations, editors of key newspapers, magazines, and special publications, college officials, and representatives of local committees for observance of the 75th Anniversary of the Civil Service Act.

The Commission will not maintain stocks to fill agency requests either in Washington, D. C., or in the field. The purpose of this circular is to invite agencies to purchase copies by riding the Commission's printing requisition No. 402. The estimated cost to agencies is \$10.00 per thousand. Agencies may purchase copies in smaller lots, but the Government

Printing Office will make a minimum charge of \$1.00 for small orders. Agency requisitions (Standard Form 1) should be submitted to the Government Printing Office by May 23, 1958, by or through the office authorized to procure printing for the central office of the department or agency.



Warren B. Irons
Executive Director

Distribution: 10 copies to headquarters of agencies only.
3 copies to Commission regional offices.
1 copy to central office Bureau directors,
division chiefs, and staff officials.

Mr. Mohr

1/21/58

H. L. Edwards

**PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR
DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL
CIVILIAN SERVICE**

The following men have been selected along with the Director to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service which will be presented on Monday, 1/27/58, at the White House:

Sterling B. Hendricks
Chief Chemist
Pioneering Research Laboratory
for Mineral Nutrition of Plants
Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Roger W. Jones
Assistant Director for Legislative
Reference
Bureau of the Budget
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Loy W. Henderson
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Administration
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

William B. McLean
Technical Director
U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station
Chino Lake, California

Biographical sketches of each of these men are being prepared by Crime Records for the Director's use in connection with the presentation of these awards and will be submitted immediately upon completion.

Enclosures

NEM:cp

(4)

① - Mr. H. L. Edwards
1 - Mr. Nease

Congratulatory letters addressed to the four individuals named above have been prepared and are attached since a check of the Bureau's files fail to reveal any information which would preclude sending them such letters.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letters be approved and forwarded.

January 17, 1953

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

With deep humility I wish to express my gratitude to you for yesterday's news from the White House that I was numbered among the first five selected to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. I shall look forward to the ceremony you have scheduled for three o'clock on Monday, January 27, 1953.

You may be assured I shall cherish this Award as a constant reminder of the privilege it has been for me to render whatever service led to such recognition.

Respectfully,

January 17, 1958

Honorable William P. Rogers
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I wish to thank you for your part in making possible yesterday's flattering announcement from the White House that I was one of the five selected to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. I know this required a recommendation from you as head of the Department, and you may be confident I shall continue striving to render the kind of stewardship which will justify your demonstrated faith in me.

Sincerely,

Return to
J. L. Edwards
Rm. 4519

January 17, 1958

Margaret -
for my folder
if not already
in
JW

Honorable James P. Mitchell
The Secretary of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Mitchell:

I wish to take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to you and through you to the other members of the Board of which you are Chairman, for your share of the action which led to the flattering news I received yesterday from the White House that I was included in the group of five individuals selected to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service.

The realization of the true significance of this honor leaves me with a sense of deepest humility. All I can state is that I consider myself truly privileged to have been able to render public service sufficiently adequate to merit such approbation from your Board and the others who participated in the selections.

Sincerely,

HLE:MAH
(4)

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☐
 Mr. Belmont ☐
 Mr. Mohr ☐
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☐
 Mr. Tamm ☐
 Mr. Trotter ☐
 Mr. Clayton ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐



FBI CHIEF HONORED—President Eisenhower and FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover appear to be enjoying themselves as the President yesterday awards to Mr. Hoover a medal for "exceptionally meritorious civilian service." This is the first award of the medal, authorized by Congress in 1954. The Hoover citation says his "brilliant leadership has contributed immeasurably to the preservation and strength of the nation, its constitution and laws."

1ST PAGE
 middle + top
 of page.
 Asbury Park
 Evening Press,
 Asbury Park, N.J.
 Date: 1-28-58
 Wayne D. McMurray,
 Editor

Submitted by the
 Newark Field Division

3/

ES-8

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover appear to be enjoying themselves as the President awarded to Hoover a medal for "exceptionally meritorious civilian service." This is the first award of the medal, authorized by Congress in 1954. Citation says his "brilliant leadership has contributed immeasurably to the preservation and strength of the nation, its Constitution and laws."

(AP Wirephoto)

Boston Traveler
 Boston Herald
 Boston Globe
 Boston American
 Boston Record (X)
 Christian Science Monitor

Date: 1/28/58
 Edition: Sunrise
 Author or
 Editor:
 Title

Class. or
 Character:
 Page: 5

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*File with folder
N.H.V.*

October 15, 1957

MEMORANDUM TO HEADS OF DIVISIONS, BUREAUS AND OFFICES, UNITED STATES
ATTORNEYS AND UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Subject: President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

The President, by Executive Order 10,717, established the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. The Order also creates a Board of five members appointed by the President to advise him in the selection of persons to whom the award shall be made. The Honorable James P. Mitchell has been designated Chairman of the Board. The other four members are Dr. Alan T. Waterman, Director, National Science Foundation; Mr. Louis J. Hector, Member, Civil Aeronautics Board; Mr. William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General; and Mr. Percival Brundage, Director, Bureau of the Budget. The President designated Mr. Harris Ellsworth, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, as Executive Secretary of the Board.

Attached are instructions for submitting nominations for this honorary Award which will recognize distinguished service by civilian officers and employees of the Federal Government. The Executive Order provides that not more than five awards shall be made in any one year. Nominations for the award are to be made personally by the heads of the departments and agencies. They represent the highest honor available to civilian career employees of the Federal Government.

Nominations are to be submitted to this office not later than October 31. I wish to stress the fact that no information is to be released on the nominations for the Award. After the President has made the Awards, the widest possible publicity will be given to the recipients of the Awards.

/s/ S. A. Andretta

S. A. Andretta
Administrative
Assistant Attorney General

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING NOMINATIONS
FOR THE
PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

Executive Order 10,717 dated June 27, 1957, establishes the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service and provides that not more than 5 such Awards shall be made in any one year. The Order also created the President's Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board. The Board is directed to review recommendations for the Award and decide which of them, if any, warrant presentation to the President for his consideration.

The Board has approved the following instructions for submitting nominations for the Award.

CRITERIA TO BE MET FOR NOMINATIONS

The Executive Order establishes these two criteria:

- "(a) The significance and importance of the contribution to the government and the public interest shall be so outstanding or exceptional that in the opinion of the Board, the officer or employee is deserving of greater public commendation and official recognition than that which can be accorded by the head of the department or agency in which he is employed."
- "(b) Awards shall be made only to civilian career officers or employees of the government, or to officers or employees whose Federal service, in the opinion of the Board, can be reasonably considered as career service."

In applying criteria (a) above, departments and agencies should consider that

1. The contribution is of such fundamental importance to the people of the United States that recognition from the highest representative of the people is obviously appropriate, or
2. The contribution consists of several highly exceptional achievements accomplished at various times in the employee's career and that, in total, deserve much higher recognition ~~than~~ ^{than} that can be given by a department or agency.

WHO SHALL MAKE THE NOMINATIONS

The Executive Order provides that the nominations shall be made personally by the head of the department or agency in which the proposed recipient of the Award is employed.

WHAT SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE NOMINATIONS

1. Nominations shall contain a full justification in support of the recommendation based on the criteria cited above.
2. The record of the employee's contribution should include both tangible and intangible benefits.
3. There shall be included a statement describing any other awards received by the employee.
4. Identification of the employee's position along with a description of his duties and responsibilities and a brief outline of his Federal career should be included.
5. A proposed citation of approximately 300 words may be included for consideration if the Award is made.
6. The nomination, with all necessary information, shall be submitted in 6 copies so that each member of the Board may have a copy to review.

NOTE: Departments and agencies are in no way restrained from making Awards themselves to any employees who are being nominated for the President's Award.

WHEN SHALL THE NOMINATIONS BE MADE

1. To be considered for the Award this year, nominations must be received by the Board no later than November 8, 1957.
2. In 1958 and thereafter, nominations must be received by the Board no later than October 1.

WHERE SHALL THE NOMINATIONS BE SENT

Nominations are to be submitted to

S. A. Andretta
Administrative Assistant Attorney General

not later than October 31, 1957, in order that recommendation of the Attorney General may be prepared and forwarded to the Board of Selection by November 8th.

- 3 -

PUBLICITY

No information is to be released on the nominations for the Award. After the President has made the Awards, departments and agencies should give the widest possible publicity to the recipients of the Awards.

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area established pursuant to the provisions of section 202 (a) of the said act, and to report to the President the quota of each quota area so determined; and

WHEREAS the State of Ghana came into existence on March 6, 1957, when the former British West African Colony of the Gold Coast was granted independence by the Government of the United Kingdom within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and at the same time the United Nations Trust Territory of British Togoland became an integral part of the State of Ghana; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General have reported to the President that, in accordance with the duty imposed and the authority conferred upon them by section 201 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, they jointly have made the determination provided for and computed under the provisions of section 201 (a) of the said act, and have fixed, in accordance

therewith, an immigration quota for Ghana as hereinafter set forth:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim and make known that the annual quota of the quota area hereinafter designated has been determined in accordance with the law to be, and shall be, as follows:

Area No.	Quota area	Quota
88	Ghana	100

The establishment of an immigration quota for any quota area is solely for the purpose of compliance with the pertinent provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and is not to be considered as having any significance extraneous to such purpose.

Proclamation No. 2980 of June 30, 1952, entitled "Immigration Quotas", is amended by the abolishment of the annual immigration quota of one hundred established for the United Nations Trust Territory of British Togoland, and by the addition of the immigration quota for Ghana as set forth in this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-
[SEAL] seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-first.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

[P. B. Doc. 57-5390; Filed, July 1, 1957;
10:35 a. m.]

PROCLAMATION 3189

IMPOSING A QUOTA ON IMPORTS OF RYE, RYE FLOUR, AND RYE MEAL

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 624), the Secretary of Agriculture advised me that there was reason to believe that rye, rye flour, and rye meal are practically certain to be imported into the United States after June 30, 1957, under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price-support program undertaken by the Department of Agriculture with respect to rye pursuant to sections 301 and 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, or to reduce substantially the amount of products

processed in the United States from domestic rye with respect to which such program of the Department of Agriculture is being undertaken; and

WHEREAS, on May 11, 1957, I caused the United States Tariff Commission to make an investigation under the said section 22 with respect to this matter; and

WHEREAS the said Tariff Commission has made such investigation and has reported to me its findings and recommendations made in connection therewith; and

WHEREAS, on the basis of the said investigation and report of the Tariff Commission, I find that rye, rye flour, and rye meal, in the aggregate, are practically certain to be imported into the United States after June 30, 1957, under such conditions and in such quantities as to interfere materially with and to tend to render ineffective the said price-support program with respect to rye, and to reduce substantially the amount of products processed in the United States from domestic rye with respect to which said price-support program is being undertaken; and

WHEREAS I find and declare that the imposition of the quantitative limitations hereinafter proclaimed is shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary in order that the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption after June 30, 1957, of rye, rye flour, and rye meal will not render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the said price-support program:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, do hereby proclaim that—

(1) the total aggregate quantity of rye, rye flour, and rye meal which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in each of the 12-month periods beginning July 1 in 1957 and in 1958 shall not exceed 186,000,000 pounds, of which not more than 15,000 pounds may be in the form of rye flour or rye meal, which permissible total quantities I find and declare to be proportionately not less than 50 per centum of the total quantity of such rye, rye flour, and rye meal entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the representative period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1953, inclusive, and

(2) during each such 12-month period, of the foregoing permissible total quantity, not more than 182,280,000 pounds shall be imported from Canada and not more than 3,720,000 pounds shall be imported from other foreign countries.

The provisions of this proclamation shall not apply to certified or registered seed rye for use for seeding and crop-improvement purposes, in bags tagged and sealed by an officially recognized seed-certifying agency of the country of production, if—

(a) the individual shipment amounts to 100 bushels (of 56 pounds each) or less, or

Proposed Nomination
of
John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
As Candidate for the
President's Award
for
Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

Submitted by

Clyde A. Tolson
Associate Director, FBI

October 22, 1957

Mr. Tolson

October 21, 1957

J. P. Mohr

President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

Attached for your approval and transmittal to Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers is a memorandum with supporting documents for the purpose of submitting the name of the Director as a candidate for nomination by the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice to receive one of the first President's Awards for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service as provided for by Executive Order 10717. The material has been prepared in accordance with specifications outlined in Mr. Andretta's memorandum of October 15, 1957, and the deadline for submission is October 31, 1957.

The instructions require that the necessary information be submitted in six copies so that each member of the Board may have a copy to review. In accordance with your suggestion, we are now sending only one original to Mr. Rogers and one copy to Mr. Andretta but in the transmittal memorandum to Mr. Rogers we are advising him we will be pleased to supply sufficient additional copies to Mr. Andretta's office for each member of the Board should the Attorney General agree to make the nomination.

I am confident there can be no candidate who more fully meets the eligibility and merit requirements for this award than Mr. Hoover and I therefore urgently recommend your approval and transmittal of this material.

HLE:MAH

Enclosures

Mr. William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

October 22, 1957

Clyde A. Tolson
Associate Director

President's Award For Distinguished Federal Civilian Service

Pursuant to the memorandum of October 15, 1957, addressed to heads of divisions, bureaus and offices, United States Attorneys and United States Marshals by Administrative Assistant Attorney General S. A. Andretta, I am hereby submitting the name of John Edgar Hoover as a candidate for the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service as provided by Executive Order 10717. I believe the supporting justification and other documentation accompanying this nomination are more than adequate but if for any reason you desire additional material, I shall be pleased to promptly supply it on request.

I recommend that the Attorney General consider the nomination of Mr. Hoover to the President's Board. Should the Attorney General agree to submit this nomination I shall be pleased to supply sufficient additional copies of the attached justification material on request so that Mr. Andretta's office will have available a complete copy for each Board member as set forth in Mr. Andretta's memorandum of October 15, 1957.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. S. A. Andretta - Enclosure
Administrative Assistant Attorney General

JUSTIFICATION SUPPORTING NOMINATION OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
AS CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED
FEDERAL CIVILIAN SERVICE

I. PERTINENT IDENTIFICATION DATA

John Edgar Hoover has occupied the position of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, since his appointment on May 10, 1924, by Honorable Harlan F. Stone, then Attorney General of the United States. Prior thereto Mr. Hoover was also employed in the Department of Justice from his entry on duty July 26, 1917. In 1919 he was made a Special Assistant to the Attorney General and in 1921 was appointed Assistant Director of the then Bureau of Investigation which later became the Federal Bureau of Investigation under his directorship. He therefore has had more than forty years of uninterrupted career service in the Department of Justice.

His duties and responsibilities as Director of the FBI are so well known as to hardly need recital herein. Briefly, however, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigative arm of the Department of Justice and as such is charged with the duty of investigating violations of laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed by law or authoritative request. Its jurisdiction extends to more than one hundred forty separate matters involving several hundred Federal statutes and embraces the field of civil and criminal law, internal security and general domestic intelligence, besides the performance of numerous cooperative functions for the strengthening and furtherance of law enforcement in general. He directs a staff of more than approximately fourteen thousand Federal employees. The Bureau's operations are headquartered at the Seat of Government in Washington, D. C., and extend to fifty-two field divisions throughout the territorial and continental United States as well as numerous foreign installations.

Attached as exhibits No. 1 and No. 2 are a current biographical sketch of Mr. Hoover and a verbatim copy of the write-up in the 1956-57 edition of "Who's Who" to be found on page 1228.

II. JUSTIFICATION IN SUPPORT OF RECOMMENDATION FOR AWARD

- A. Mr. Hoover meets the first eligibility criterion of being a civilian career officer of the Federal Government. His more than forty years of uninterrupted service in one department, including more than thirty-three uninterrupted years in his present position, constitute a record which speaks for itself.**
- B. Mr. Hoover meets the second eligibility criterion in that the significance and importance of his contribution to the Government and the public interest deserve greater public commendation and official recognition than that which can be accorded under existing laws and regulations by the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice.**
 - 1. Mr. Hoover's career is a living chapter of American history. Its present value is beyond calculation in terms of what his contributions have already meant to preserving, strengthening and perpetuating the United States as a nation, its Constitution and laws, its cherished freedoms, its reverence for the home and family; the welfare, peace of mind and essential security of every patriotic law-abiding man, woman and child; as well as the position of respect and authority of this Nation in the international family. Its future value seems assured of progressively increasing, not only through his continuing service but equally because he has laid such a firm foundation in the organization he directs, and because the influence of his vision, example, cooperative service and educational programs have made American law enforcement an honorable profession truly worthy of an elevated public opinion.**
 - 2. Mr. Hoover's worth transcends any single department. It is not measurable by normal Government standards. He has given his life to the whole Nation as servant and trustee; thus, it is only fitting and proper that the people should honor him through an award presented by their elected leader.**

On May 27, 1955, President Eisenhower presented the National Security Medal to Mr. Hoover and made the following personal remarks:

"Mr. Hoover, your dedication and devotion to public service are so long and so well known, your accomplishments in that service are so great and so well known, that it seems idle for me to try to say anything that could add to the dignity of this ceremony.

"Perhaps it is just best for me to say I am proud to be an agent for our people in conferring upon you this highest award that the Government has, and to say that your real reward - as all of us here know - is in the hearts, the thanks and the gratitude of our entire nation."

(See Exhibit No. 3)

Evidence of Mr. Hoover's recognition by almost every worthwhile segment of our Nation is amply demonstrated by the fact that he has been awarded seventeen honorary degrees by as many colleges and universities (see Exhibit No. 4); he has received a great number of significant honorary awards in the form of medals, citations, plaques, decorations and related distinctions, many being the initial award of its kind. (See Exhibit 5.) These include awards from many foreign countries and represent a broad cross-section of national, local, private and civic groups - all devoted to meritorious causes in the field of law enforcement, humanitarian endeavor, distinguished citizenship, science, public welfare, youth activities, character building, Americanism, security, counter-subversion, national and world freedom, justice, personal integrity, moral and spiritual advancement.

3. There has never been a scandal involving the Federal Bureau of Investigation under Mr. Hoover's leadership - quite a contrast to the politics-plagued and scandal-scarred Bureau of Investigation when he assumed command. Mr. Hoover's name has never been touched by personal scandal.
4. As Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for more than thirty-three years, under five Presidents and eleven Attorneys General, Mr. Hoover has compiled an outstanding record which

sets an example of superlative management in a field touching deeply into civil rights and liberties, human conduct and welfare, national and international, as well as group and individual security.

- a. He has constantly made merit and ability the basis for entering the organization and advancing within it. He has imposed the highest personnel standards worthy of such a sacred trust. Through performance by him and his staff characterized by dedicated service; results rather than promises and intention; facts rather than impulse, instinct or rumor; through logic, science and persistent effort rather than brawn; respect rather than fear; - the FBI has earned a position of public esteem unparalleled in its field.
- b. His leadership has been a vital force in successfully bringing this country through such critical periods as the gangster era in the early 1930's; the pre-World War II preparedness years; the period of World War II on the home front as well as the intelligence threats in certain foreign areas; the post-war adjustment, sprinkled with wartime frauds, new gangster threats, the Cold War and the menace of Communism and other subversion; and the Korean emergency. He is now giving the same concentrated devotion to such current problems as civil rights and liberties; ramifications of the atomic era; and the continuing, ever-active, rapidly shifting subversive picture.
- c. Tangible proof of Mr. Hoover's stewardship for the taxpayers is found in the recorded appropriations hearings before Congress. From 1924 through fiscal year 1957, ending June 30, 1957, the cost of operating the FBI as represented by direct Congressional appropriations amounted to \$1,041,524,817, whereas fines, savings, recoveries, and monetary claims adjusted in favor of the Government, have totaled \$1,474,961,131. In other words, the FBI balance sheet shows a net profit of \$433,436,314 or 41.62% in excess of the cost of appropriations. The "Congressional Record" contains many gratuitous remarks by members of Congress attesting to their faith and confidence in Mr. Hoover as an individual and the organization for which he is responsible.

Mr. Hoover's management genius has established a system of planning, self inspections, and personnel training designed to assure maximum economy of operations and the fullest utilization of manpower; thus guaranteeing the greatest possible return to the taxpayer for every dollar expended.

III. PROPOSED CITATION

Included in this material as Exhibit No. 6 is a proposed citation to accompany the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service to John Edgar Hoover.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October, 1957

John Edgar Hoover was born January 1, 1895, in the District of Columbia. He was educated in the public schools of the District of Columbia and received Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws degrees from The George Washington University. He holds honorary degrees from The George Washington University, Pennsylvania Military College, New York University, Kalamazoo College, Westminster College, Oklahoma Baptist University, Georgetown University, Drake University, University of the South, Notre Dame University, St. John's University Law School, Rutgers University, University of Arkansas, Holy Cross College, Seton Hall College, Marquette University and Pace College.

Mr. Hoover entered the Department of Justice in 1917, and in 1919, he was appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General. From 1921 until 1924, he served as Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation and in May, 1924, he was named Director.

Mr. Hoover is a Mason, both Royal Arch and Scottish Rite, 33^o, and a Shriner. He is a member of Kappa Alpha

Fraternity; Omicron Delta Kappa; Delta Theta Phi; Alpha Phi Omega; and Zeta Sigma Pi. He is a member of many national and state-wide law enforcement associations. He is a trustee of the George Washington University; a member of the Board of Directors of the Boys' Clubs of America; a member at large of the National Court of Honor, National Council, Boy Scouts of America; and an Active Member of the Grand Council of the Order of DeMolay.

He has been admitted to practice law before the bar of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, the United States Court of Claims, and the United States Supreme Court.

Typical of the many awards received by Mr. Hoover are the following:

On March 8, 1946, he was presented the Medal of Merit by the President of the United States. On December 30, 1951, the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America presented Mr. Hoover "The Gold Medal of Merit" citation for "outstanding service in safeguarding the security of the United States of America against Communist conspiracy and subversion." On May 22, 1953, Mr. Hoover was presented with the Distinguished Service Citation of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism "for absolutely vital service rendered to

the United States of America and to freedom everywhere in the world." On May 10, 1954, Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General of the United States, awarded Mr. Hoover a Certificate of Merit in recognition of his service as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for thirty years. On November 13, 1954, Mr. Hoover was awarded the Cardinal Gibbons Medal by the National Alumni Association of The Catholic University of America for outstanding service to his country. On May 27, 1955, President Eisenhower presented Mr. Hoover with the National Security Medal for his outstanding service in the field of intelligence relating to National Security. Mr. Hoover received the Valley Forge Teachers Medal #1 on February 22, 1957. On this same date he received the George Washington Award and this was the first time in the history of Freedoms Foundation where in one day the Foundation presented two awards to any one person.